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## HISTORICAL NOTES.

A TRADITION CONFIRMED.—On page 13 of his *Life of John C. Calhoun*, Mr. Gustavus M. Pinckney states, upon the authority of Hunter's biography of Calhoun, that one of Calhoun's Caldwell uncles was a prisoner at St. Augustine for nine months during the Revolution, and in a foot-note he says that "Gen. Edward McCrady points out to the author that this detail from the Hunter account is not historically accurate." Gen. McCrady had in mind the paroled prisoners sent in exile to St. Augustine from Charles Town in 1780, among whom there was certainly no Caldwell, but the following extract from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of Thursday, February 27, 1777, will show just when it was that Caldwell was imprisoned at St. Augustine:

"ON the Morning of the 17th inst, Fort Mackintosh at Sitilla was attacked by a large Party from Florida. The Garrison of the Stockade consisted of about 50 Men, commanded by Capt. Richard Winn, of the South-Carolina Rangers. The Enemy kept up a smart Fire on the Garrison for about 5 Hours, after which Lieut. Col. Thomas Brown, of the Florida Rangers, came with a Flag, and required the Garrison to surrender, threatening, that in Case of Non-compliance, no Mercy would be shewn. Capt. Winn demanded an Hour's Time to consider, which was agreed to; in Answer to the Proposition, he soon informed Capt. Brown, by a Serjeant, that 'they were bound in Honour not to comply with it, and that if they should fall into his Hands, they expected to be treated as Gentlemen and Prisoners of War.' The Serjeant returned, bringing with him Lord and General Howe's Proclamation. Capt. Winn bid the Enemy Defiance; a smart Fire immediately ensued, and was kept up on both Sides for about an Hour. Next Day Lieut. Col. Fuser, of the Royal Americans, the commanding officer of the Enemy, sent in a Message to Capt. Winn, and desired he would send out some of his Officers to see the Forces and their Preparations for the Attack. This was complied with, all the Officers, excepting Capt. Winn, going out. On their Return, they informed him of the Enemy's Force being vastly superiour to his, and of their being provided with 5 Field Pieces. It was therefore determined to surrender, and at twelve o'Clock the Enemy were put in Possession of the Fort. The

Garrison were allowed to keep their Baggage, were disarmed, and excepting two Officers, Lieutenants Caldwell and Miller, who are sent to Augustine, were dismissed on their Parole, to be considered as Prisoners of War, till an equal Number is exchanged. They were escorted some Distance to protect them from the Savages, who were very unruly. The Force of the Enemy was about 1000 Men; 500 of them Regulars, 100 Florida Rangers, the rest Indians. Of Capt. Winn's Men 4 were wounded; the Loss of the Enemy was not known, but several were seen carried off. Col. Harris, who went with a Party from Fort Howe to the Assistance of Capt. Winn, fell in with a superior Number of the Enemy, and was obliged to retire with the Loss of 6 Men killed and taken."

By Col William Thomson's order book, published in Sallee's *History of Orangeburg County*, it will be seen that a detachment under command of Capt. Winn was ordered to duty in Georgia by Col. Thomson, December 28, 1776.

COLUMBIA'S WATER SUPPLY IN 1820.—"On Wednesday morning last, the steam engine, put up by col. Blanding, for the purpose of supplying the town of Columbia with water, was set in operation before a large number of the citizens and members of the Legislature. The pipe to the lower basin was not complete, and of course the water could not be propelled from the machine to the upper basin. But as far as could be judged from the operation of the machine alone, it gave universal approbation. A cleaner working piece of machinery perhaps is not in the United States. It appeared more like the movement of a celestial system than a human invention, to see the complicated machinery in active motion, with a balance-wheel of sixty hundred weight, without the least noise or jar."—Columbia letter in *The Charleston Courier* of Wednesday, December 20, 1820.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recently unveiled, in the Art Gallery of the State Historical Department, a bronze tablet "To the Memory of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Iowa." There are five names on the tablet and one of the five is "George Perkins Born, South Carolina 1754 Died, Lee County, 1840"